

very moist and cool localities under the shade of huge trees like *Madhuca latifolia*, *Albizia lebbek*, *Terminalia bellirica*, *Tectona grandis* and *Buchanania lanzan*. The simple, cordate leaves were exceptionally giant sized, and nearly as broad as long. The second and third leaves measured 69-72 x 60-69 cm across. The lowermost and the uppermost leaves were smaller. As many as 4-5 leaves were present on each main stem. Remains of the stems from the previous monsoon were also visible on many plants. This species is known to the locals as "Hasti-karn" i.e. elephant ears.

In the adjoining Udaipur district, Rajasthan, three plants were observed near Taloi village in Torna (I) Forest Block, Kotra Forest Range. There it is called "Hathni" i.e. female elephant, by the Bhils, a local tribe of the area. Kotra, (situated in the Aravalli range) the second locality of *L. macrophylla*, is nearly 250 km away from the first locality i.e. Sitamata, which is at the meeting point of the Aravalli and the Vindhyan ranges. The presence of *L. macrophylla* in Kotra Forest Range suggests that this species may also be present in Jhadol, Gogunda and Deola Forest Ranges of Udaipur

district.

Study of the various floras of Rajasthan (Mehta 1979, Sharma and Tiagi 1979, Singh 1983, Shetty and Singh 1983, 1987-93) reveals that so far only two species of *Leea*, namely *L. edgeworthii* and *L. indica* have been recorded from Rajasthan and *L. macrophylla* is a new addition to the flora of this state, hence worth placing on record.

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29. ON A COLLECTION OF *BAUHINIA ACUMINATA* LINN.  
(LEGUMINOSAE: CAESALPINIOIDEAE) FROM MYANMAR

(With one text-figure)

A collection of *Bauhinia acuminata* L. from Myanmar (labelled "Katha district, near Ziyatin Forest rest house, 800 ft (244 m), 21.viii.1915, C. Gilbert Rogers 994 — CAL") drew my special attention because of the considerable length of the calyx-limb, which is

8.6 cm. The length of the calyx-limb of this species from Myanmar and its nearby regions, as given in or inferred from the revisionary and recent floristic accounts, varies from 2-5 cm, (Chen, *Lingnan Sci. J.* 18(4): 489. 1939; de Wit, *Reinwardtia* 3(4): 394. 1956; Soe, *Union Burma*

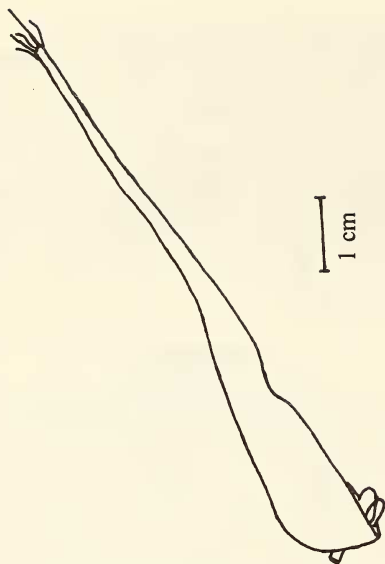


Fig. 1: *Bauhinia acuminata* Linn.: Calyx  
After C. Gilbert Rogers – 994 CAL

*J. Life Sci.* 5: 310. 1972; Larsen & Larsen in Aubréville & Leroy (eds.), *Fl. Cambodge, Laos & Viêt-nam* 18: 156. 1980, in Smitinand & Larsen (eds.), *Fl. Thailand* 4(1): 13. 1984; Chen in Chen (ed.), *Fl. Reipubl. Popul. Sin.* 39: 153. 1988; Larsen & Larsen in Kalkman *et al.* (eds.), *Fl. Males.* 12(2): 445. 1996; Bandyopadhyay *et al.* in *Fl. India* 6 - in press). Further, the length of the calyx-teeth, whenever recorded in the above mentioned publications, was *c.* 3 mm but in the relevant specimen from Myanmar, one of the calyx-teeth measures 7 mm. The other four, however, are 3-4 mm in length.

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### 30. *ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM* LINN. (ASTERACEAE) — A NEW RECORD FOR KERALA STATE

*Achillea millefolium* L. (Asteraceae), commonly known as yarrow, is found throughout the temperate and boreal zones of the northern hemisphere and to a lesser extent, the southern hemisphere (Chandler *et al.* 1982). It grows abundantly throughout America and Europe (Falk *et al.* 1975). In India, it is common in the Himalaya from Kashmir to Kumaon at 1,050-3,000 m and is also seen growing in Bombay and the Belgaon (=Belgaum) areas (Anonymous 1985). In South India, it is reported from Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu (Henry *et al.* 1987). It is a popular medicinal plant used as tonic, stomachic, haemostatic, antispasmodic, antiseptic and antihepatotoxic (Thakur *et al.* 1989, Anon. 1985, Falk *et al.* 1975).

During a survey and collection of potential medicinal plants in 1992, the plant was observed along roadsides in Munnar forest areas of Idduki district. Hence, this is the first report of its

occurrence from Kerala state.

**Specimen Examined:** Munnar Forest Area; Idduki district; Kerala; Field No. CIMAP 7118.

**Fl. & Fr.:** August-September.

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